

BUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1889.

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The Truth About the Forbidden Land. We present to Eastern readers the material for a revised and juster conception of the merits of the great Oklahoma question. The long article which we print in another part of THE SUN this morning will do more to enlighten the country than anything else yet published on the subject. It is complete as a history, deeply interesting as a narrative of adventure and frontier enterprise, and accurate and truthful as a report of the existing state of affairs in the tabooed territory. We do not hesitate to say that the statements of our correspondent have to a considerable extent modified our own opinions respecting the moral justice of the cause of the Oklahoma boomers, who have repeatedly invaded this desirable region during the past ten years, only to be repelled and expelled by a military police acting under orders from Washington.

Along the line of the Kansas border,'at the north of Oklahoma, and likewise outside of the southern limit of the future Territory toward Texas, there are chains of temporary towns inhabited by honest colonists, who are waiting to push on and occupy Oklahoma the hour it is thrown open to settlers. These communities are unique. The situation has no parallel in the history of our national development. Competent observers estimate that within a month after the President's proclamation opening the Territory, there will be a hundred thousand people in Oklahoma, or nearly thrice the present population of Nevada, a State of the Union with two Senators at Washington and three electoral votes for President. Oklahoma will be thus suddenly and won-

derfully peopled, simply because the natural stream of emigration thither has been dammed for years by unnatural obstructions The successive Secretaries of the Interior from SCHURZ to LAMAR have stood in the way of the boomers. The army of the United States has been steadily employed to guard the preserves in the interest of the cattlemen, American and English, who have enjoyed the rich territory without molestation, while entrance has been denied to the pioneers of a legitimate occupation. Of the immense profits derived by the cattle syndicates and the corporations of middlemen renting grazing lands in Oklahoma to cattle raisers, our correspondent's parrative affords some indication. For their benefit and profit, the farmer and the prospector, the family and the community have been shut out; and the officers and soldiers of the United States army, much against their inclination, have been degraded into a police force to maintain the system of unjust exclusion.

At the very beginning of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration the President promised to right this tremendous wrong. The promise has not been kept. What influence at Washington has sufficed to delay for ten years the opening of this part of the Indian Terri tory to inhabitants other than the cattle kings and their lawless cowboys, may be inferred from the facts printed to-day in THE SUN. Certain it is that our correspondent's careful and trustworthy narrative puts in a clear light the compil cated question of the Government's title, and presents in an altogether new aspect the equity of the matter, as between the monopolist fence builders in Okiahoms and the intending colonists waiting hopefully just outside the border in companies of thousands and thousands. The prevalent idea of the character and motives of the Oklahoma boomer needs reconstruction.

A Fashionable Church.

It seems that the rector and vestrymen of St. Thomas's are very much annoyed because of the publication of the views of Sexton WILLIAMS as to the proper management of a fashionable church. Yet there was a great deal of hard sense in what he said, and practically all churches whose pews are let must be conducted on some such principles.

When a man buys or hires a pew in a ourse expects that it will be reserved for his individual use, else he would not go to the expense. He does not pay the money for the support of religion or for its propagation, but to secure for himself certain privileges. The officers of the church fix a scale of prices for the pews, as Mr. ASTOR does for his houses. It is entirely a business matter, and religion has nothing to do with it. The pewholder does not make a plous offering to the Lord, but pays what he is charged and thereby relieves himself of all obligation to the church. His pew is his, as much as the house he buys or rents is his, and nobody else is entitled to it. A stranger has no more right to force his way into the pew than to take possession of the man's house, or to appropriate any other property of his. That is the position taken by Mr. WILLIAMS, and it is sound. Otherwise it would be impossible to rent pews, and fashionable churches could not be maintained. If exclusive privileges could not be secured in these, they would cease to be fashionable, for all sorts of people might come in, and the social tone of the churches would be lowered.

St. Thomas's is in reality an association for maintaining religious worship for the benefit of those belonging to it, and not for people in general. The members of the association are not necessarily communicants. Very probably a good many of them are not entitled to come to the Holy Supper. Nor is it requisite that they should have any religious belief, or govern their lives in accordance with religious principles. They are simply a body of men and women who have obtained for a pecuniary consider ation certain privileges in a house of worship, and whoever else thrusts himself into their company, does so on sufferance. He has no more right to claim admittance to their religious feast than to demand to be invited to their dinner tables. Practically, too, as Mr. WILLIAMS says, the St. Thomas's association determines the qualifications of those whom it admits to membership. Everybody cannot get in and mere piety is not sufficient for admission. The man must be of the right sort socially to obtain a pew there for the company want only those who are agreeable to it. He must also be able to pay the charges, and if because of financial reverse he cannot longer do that, he drops out. Mr. WILLIAMS says that he requires punctual payment in advance, and if a pewnolder is disposed to delay he pushes him up sharply; but in return he carefully protects his rights, turning strangers out of his reserved seat without ceremony.

Now, it cannot be denied that this is a perfectly fair and businesslike way of conducting such an enterprise, and it is doubtful whether it could be conducted successfully in any other. The cost of keeping up a house of worship like St. Thomas's is necessarily very great, for to satisfy the convanience of its fashionable congregation it l

must be situated the a regularable quarter swidnit effects of motion, as shown in this which imitates the color of the blossom of the where land is expensive; and the attendants. accustomed to elegance and luxury in their own homes, demand that all the appointments of their place of worship shall be of a costly kind. In order that the rector may be on a social equality with them, he must receive a high salary, and have assistants to relieve him of the rougher work of the parish. People whose taste in music has been formed at the opera, require that their church music should be furnished by artists, who are only obtainable at high prices. They all expect handsomely upholstered pews for otherwise their surroundings would not be in harmony with the bravery of their attire; and they do not want to be brought in contact with shabby and unclean people of a social position far inferior to their own. They want to meet at church the same sort of company with which they associate else where, and to be guarded against the danger of encountering servant girls, mechanics and petty tradesmen, with whom they cannot possibly enjoy social relations.

Such humble people must go elsewhere to worship God, and for their convenience the rich parish supports a mission church in an unfashionable neighborhood. If strangers are attracted to a church like St. Thomas's, it is because of its fashionable renown. The motive which induces them to come is not religious, and they must not expect to be treated as if it was. The music at St. Thomas's, curiosity to see a congregation of men and women of great wealth and social prominence, and the mere desire for entertainment, are what brings them there, and the pewholders understand that very thoroughly. Therefore, they do not feel under any obligation to show them more than formal courtesy. They do not propose to give up their own costly privileges for the benefit of people who want to sponge on them. They would no more grant free admittance to their pews to chance comers who are disagreeable to them, than they would open their boxes at the opera to the crowd in the top gallery. If they admit a stranger to a seat beside them, they do it as an act of courtesy, and not as fulfilling an obligation; and it is fair to say that a lady or a gentleman is always sure of polite treatment at such a church, for no lady and no gentleman could fail to regard the special privileges that have been purchased by th pewholders. A well-bred stranger would as soon think of forcing his way into a man's

carriage as into his hired church pew. The public must understand that a church like St. Thomas's is a private organization, in which they have no rights whatsoever. It is established and maintained for the few and not for the many. Its purpose is not to furnish general religious instruction, nor to afford general opportunities for religlous worship, but to provide religious services for those who pay for them. Of course, it is not a charitable association, but it probably is of much use in sustaining the doctrinal spirit among rich people. It is not a light on a hill, but a lamp within a bushel, and, perhaps, because of the narrow limits, the illumination is all the brighter.

If unfashionable people will persist in go ing to church, they ought to go to the unfashionable churches. St. Thomas's is no place for them. It is not run for them.

Photographing Wonders in the Heavens.

The effort now making to enable the Naval Observatory at Washington to take part in the great enterprise of photographing the heavens, in which the astronomers of half a dozen nations are engaged, calls attention once more to the surprising development of astronomical photography. Nobody would have believed, ten years ago, that any such achievements and discoveries as we have recently witnessed were possible. It is as if a new sense had been given to man. We are surrounded by thousands of celestial phenomena which powerful telescopes were unable to disclose to the eye, but which the same telescopes, when properly prepared, reveal to the more sensitive, or more efficient, retina of the photographic camera. Even well-known objects, like the Orion nebula. take on new forms, and are beheld surrounded by unsuspected subsidiary phenomena when they are photographed. The etheric undulations which escape the ordipary sense of sight, have a story of their own to tell respecting the constitution of the unind by impressing their images upor chemical films, they give us glimpses into the arcana of the heavens that are startling in their significance. We now possess wellprinted photographs of vast and monstrous creations, gulfs of chaos, like some of these strange nebulous masses in Orion or the Pleiades, whose existence had hardly been suspected four or five years ago. Streams of suns, strung along like pebbles

in the bed of a creek, are seen involved in streaks and masses of nebulous matter of perfectly enormous extent. In one place in the group of the Pleiades, which at this season adorns the evening sky, there is seen, in the photographs taken at the Paris observatory. a nebula in the form of a long, straight, narrow streak, upon which six or seven stars are set, like diamonds on a silver bar. Assuming that the parallax of this object is half . second of an arc, which is the largest possible value that could be given to it, it has been shown that the length of that strange nebulous pathway, leading from sun to sun, cannot be less than five hundred thousand millions of miles; and the distance between the two nearest of the stars thus connected is more than four hundred times as great as that which separates our sun from the earth! The reader should keep in mind that these are minimum values, and that in all probability the dimensions involved are really much larger. By the same calculation the width the nebulous streak can be shown to be not less than seven hundred and eighty million miles, or more than eight times the distance from the earth to the sun. It seems highly probable that this great streak is in reality only the rim of a broad circular disk of nebulous stuff, presented edgewise toward the earth, and which, as indicated by the stars already involved in it, is undergoing changes that will finally result in its

complete transformation into stars. One of the most interesting of the celestial photographs recently taken has just been published in England. It is a photograph of the great nebula in Andremeda, made by Mr. Roberts of Liverpool, and it shows that stupendous cosmical mass in an entirely new light. Heretofore it has been represented as a shapeless expanse of nebula, sprinkled over with stars. But the photograph brings into view fainter portions which give a most suggestive shape to the nebula. It is now seen to be composed of a huge central mass encircled by ring within ring, and presented in an inclined position to our line of sight so that its outline is strongly elliptical. This is regarded as confirmatory of La PLACE's nebular theory of the origin of solar systems. Two or three globular masses are seen, whose situation and aspect suggest that they are in the act of formation from | delicate fabrications of both dynasties, of the nebulous rings, just as the planets are

rings in the first stages of our solar system.

that they have an executive session, but my, I her. I say to the House that helther by the I

photograph, is very striking. Covering all the sky where the nebula is dotting the nebula itself over as thick as falling snowflakes, appear innumerable stars. Through these stars shine the great ovals of the nebula surrounding the enormous, white, and comparatively shapeless central body. In the stream-like arrangement of the stars, in the broad sweep of the nebular rings, even in the chaotic central aggregation itself, the

eye is selzed by the whirling appearance that characterizes the whole phenomenon. It is like facing a storm of snow, and prefect, subsequently forbade. perceiving through the fast flying throngs of nearer flakes a huge eddy of the storm bearing down upon the beholder, furiously swept and gyrated by a cyclonic blast into an immense, white, confused, all-swallowing cloud! In fact, the simile of a storm is particularly apt, if one has in mind Mr LOCKYER'S recent theories, according to which nebulæ must be regarded as clouds of whirling and clashing meteors. Considering that the dimensions of the nebulous phenomenon in the Pleiades, described above sink into insignificance in comparison with those of this nebula in Andromeda, it is enough to make the imagination dizzy to gaze upon Mr. Roberts's photograph.

Wonderful as are these discoveries, there is reason to believe that they will soon be exceeded by the astronomers of our own country, who have heretofore repeatedly proved that Yankee ingenuity is as superior in the conquest of the heavens as in other lines of human effort.

And THE SUN will undertake to keep its readers informed of the news from its innumerable namesakes in the sky.

Tch'ou-fou-yao at the Union League.

In the Union League Club house of this city there are chambers that are set apart for intermittent use by political amateurs and by amateurs of the fine arts. When it becomes necessary to alter the destinies of the human race, it is accomplished there through the agency of what is called a monthly meeting; and when the esthetic and purely spiritual side of the establishment needs revivification, that purpose is effected by an exhibition of art.

Such an exhibition has been going on there for two or three days, and it possesses features of remarkable interest. It consists in part of a display of the ancient porcelains of China, and the collection that has been brought together is of surpassing and extraordinary beauty. In its intrinsic, as in its methetic value, there has not before been a like exhibition in this or any other city. none so elevating and edifying, or so subtle in its appeal to the highest perceptions of the beautiful. We salute the administration of the Union League, and we offer our sincere congratulations upon the good taste and pointed discernment which has enabled it to set before its members and friends an intellectual repast of such alluring quality.

The porcelain of China represents an idea in art which is unique and isolated. The nearest approach to it, in respect of its relation to a cultivated sense, may be perceived in the pleasure that is derived from the colors of precious stones, the diamond, the ruby, the turquoise, the sapphire, and the rest; and the colors of the old Chinese porcelain know their only rivals in the colors that nature has given to these stones. No other work that has come from the hand of man, no color in the whole range of art, approaches the color of the Chinese potter. It is a lost art. Its decadence began when a new commercial spirit gained the ascendancy in China; and It became complete when a new motive was substituted for the old, and when the divinity of the furnaces of King-te-chin became the divinity of trade.

In the great dynasty of the MINGS, from Hong-wou, who reigned from A. D. 1868 to 1398, down to WAN-LI, whose reign ended in 1619, the art of the potter was an art in practice and intention, and not a manufacture It flourished incredibly. At King-te-chin alone 300,000 persons were employed. Single orders, still extant, show that the Em peror commanded ninety thousand pairs o vases to be delivered for the imperial pur poses within a single year. In the Thang-chi sse-khao, and in other works, are recorded the prices that obtained for special vases, and the names and achievements of artists Individual note. It is curious to the Chinese writers of the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries gravely chronicling for pieces of porcelain prices relatively as large as those given in our own day by such distinguished amateurs and students of the art as Mr. W. T. WALTERS of Baltimore; Mr. GEORGE SALTING of London; Mr. H. O. HAVEMEYER, Mr. E. C. MOORE, Mr. BRAYTON IVES, Mr. J. A. GAR-LAND, Mr. B. ALTMAN, Mr. FAHNESTOCK, Mr. THOMAS BRINSLEY CLARKE, Mr. HAMILTON TWOMBLEY, Mr. ROBERT HOE, Jr., and Mrs A. A. ANDERSON of this city; Mr. QUINCY SHAW of Boston: Mr. J. W. ELLSWORTH of Chicago; the Marcuis DE SANTOS, Mr. GRANDIDIER, Mr. DU CANE GODMAN, Mr. JAMES MORRISON and the ROTHSCHILDS abroad; and collectors everywhere of all

degrees. With the Emperor WAN LI the fires were extinguished. The Manchurian Tartars swooped down upon the kilns, and there were nearly fifty years of horror in China. When it was all over, a new race held the empire in its sway, and Chinamen were made to shave their heads and wear a pigtail in token of submission to the conqueror. But the second of these new rulers was a man of letters, a poet, and a great statesman. He reigned some sixty years in high honor, and when they christened him, after his death. in the Temple of Ancestors, his name was KHANG-HY, which means Peaceful Joy. He built up King-te-chin into a condition of prosperity the like of which it had never known, and he rebuilt the Porcelain Tower. to be destroyed in our time by the ruthless Tae-pings, whereat even the stern Gordon wept, and JOE LUDLAM of Lowell shed sympathetic tears at Gordon's side.

When this great and good man was gathered to his Tartar forefathers in 1722, he left behind him a regenerated and triumphant industry; and of all the beautiful objects of Oriental art that are gathered together in museums and private hands the most beautiful are those on which we find in-

scribed the name of KHANG-HY. In the Union League Club collection there are many of them, as there are, too, from the reigns of his predecessors. There are noble red vases attributed to the dynasty of the MINGS, vases that might be those of OU-IN-TAO-JIN, so truly do they accord with the Chinese historian's description of his productions. This was surely a glorious artist, and he lived in the time of WAN-LI. There is a vase of pale blue, veined with dark, mysterious lines, and it must represent a very early date in the same dynasty. There was a blue like this that Chinese writers called the Fo-theou-tsing, which being translated means the Blue of the Head of Buddita. There are also pure, white, soft, opaque or translucent white taste, supposed to have been snaped from similar graceful and unique in form; and by these the Chinese of all ages have set uncommon store.

each, a color as rare as it is beautiful and of which the making was beyond price Gold in the furnace was its genesis and gold only. It was the secret of an artist and it died with him, and while he lived he did not succeed in producing too many specimens. He flourished in the period of KHANG-HY; and all his labors were in the first fifteen years of the reign, as is shown by his pieces invariably bearing the inscription of the dynasty and the Emperor. This inscription TCHANG-TSE-TCHANG, the

Then there are the beautiful metallic glazes of the reign of KIEN-LONG (1786-1795); the wondrous green vases of the reigns of SIOUEN-TE (1426-1435), and TCH'ING-HOA (1465-1437); the delicate egg-shell creations of the reign of Yong-TCHING (1723-1785), and of every period, in fact, it may be said that here are most beautiful and satisfactory examples of the inimitable enamels of the Chinese potters.

Such an exhibition is of great interest and instructiveness, a source of unalloyed pleasure to all good men who see it; and upon the individuals who designed it and brought it together, the fact confers an honor and a distinction that shall never fade.

The New Cathedral.

Our valued Episcopalian contemporary, the Churchman, refers to our recent "well-considered" observations on the proposed Cathedral of St. John:

THE SUN "certainly touches the quick when it remor strates against the attenuated, long-drawn-out naves of foreign cathedrals, where only spectacular processions and imposing ceremonials are possible, and where the pulpit is practically a superficity. It suggests, therefore, the Byzantine type as best adapted to meet the requirements of modern church life, with its broad short nave and transepts, massing the great congrega-tion in a compact body chiefly under the lantern. "This is beyond controversy a prime necessity.

But Tax Sus makes a mistake" when it deprecia e practical value of a great choir. The choir is the one of the diocesan clergy, just as much as the episco. pal throne is the seat of the Bishop. There are at present nearly 550 clergy in the diocese. When future partitions shall reduce the diocese to the limits of the oity of New York, an event not very far in the future, the cathedral should provide choir stalls for all its clergy. This is an acknowledged use of the cathedral choir newadays, and the normal number of diocesan olergy of future New York cannot be far from 300. The ncient choir provided not only for the officiating clergy, but in most instances for the monastic body building and sustaining it. In our day the diocesan clergy are to be provided for in choir, and one of the most striking and attractive features of All Saints' Cathedral, Albany, is the explicit provision for all the diocesan clergy in choir." With these ideas we cordially concur. If

in form or in function the cathedral were to be no more than an enlarged parish church. there would indeed be small reason for its existence. We spoke not of a shallow chancel, fit only for the needs of a parish, but of the "shallower chancel" of the Byzantine type, as contrasted with the excessively long choirs of English cathedrals; and in referring to these choirs we intended of course, not the ritual choir only, but the architectural choir or whole eastern limb of the cross. This was prolonged in England, in post-Norman times, to an enor mous length to meet the needs of relic wor ship: and there is danger, perhaps, that, in building an American cathedral, the full architectural form may be preserved, though the need for it no longer exists. A chancel or choir of the Byzantine type can be made of sufficient size to accommodate even so large a body as the diocesan clergy of New York; witness the size of the chancel in Trinity at Boston as compared with the seating capacity of the church.

But let us hear our contemporary further: THE SUF "referred to the Byzantine dome as a com mending type of ecclesisatical construction. But, grant ing its splendid significance and antiquity, what shall be said of the Catherine. e said of the Gothic spire as a symbolic exponent of nediseval devotion and aspiration? And what object tion can there be to a recognition of both types in the a grand plan, justify the union of both spire and dome as distinctive architectural types? Such a union in colves neither incongruity nor confusion. It has long existed in Russo-Grecian structures and may often be een in the Indies. We welcome, gladly enough, the on of the Byzantine type, but we urge, if practiable, the union and expression of both dome and spire as compatible and complementary symbols of the an cient faith, both of the East and the West."

It seems to us that the aim of the Cathedral of St. John should be to express or symbolize, not medieval devotion and aspiration, but modern devotion and aspiration. Yet there is both incongruity and confusion in confounding the spire of northern medimval Europe with the minaret of the Fast A spire is a lofty pointed roof forming the finish of a tower of considerable bulk and imposing dignity, yet in itself a feature of primary importance. A minaret is a very slender tower, or rather an elongated turret, if we wish to use with exactness the terms of Western architecture, the roof of which is of very subordinate importance. The spires that are grouped with domes in the churches of Russia are minarets; although of Christian origin, their form is now chiefly associated in the mind with the Mohammedan faith, and their presence on Russian churches gives them an alien, unsympathetic look, which it would be unfortunate indeed to reproduce in an American cathedral. Small towers, with or without tall pointed roofs, may, indeed, be associated with a dome, or isolated campaniles, as in Italian architecture; or subordinate spires may be grouped around

a central tower, as in some of the great Rhenish churches of the Romanesque period. But to attempt to build in connection with a great dome a spire which should really deserve the name would be to intermingle two radically different forms of art, and such an effort could only result in failure.

When a dome exists it must be of dominant importance. When a great spire exists it must be of dominant importance. To unite the spire of Salisbury with a dome would be impossible, as each demands its place above the crossing of nave and transepts. And to associate a central dome with the great twin western spires of Lichfield would be an incongruity of the most shocking kind. There is but one course if a dome is to be built. It must rule the general effect of the building, and must be associated only with such minor features, campaniles, turrets, spirelets, or true minarets, as will not conflict with its expression or struggle with it for the domination of the vast pile beneath. If the traditional significance of the

spire must be retained, then the dome must be given up. We heartily agree with the Churchman that the designs prepared for the cathedral should be submitted to the public. It is, in truth, a public enterprise, to be carried out for the general good with the money of a multitude of individuals; and the committee will fall in its duty if it refuses to take the sense of the public with regard to the kind of a church to be constructed. Of course we do not desire a popular vote on such a subject. The opinion of experts ought to be asked and eventually abided by. But let the experts first hear what the public has to say and then do the best they can. It is needful, however, to protest against the Churchman's declaration that an exhibition of these drawings would "prove the object lesson of the century," as concentrating and representing "the ripest thought and finest invention of both hemispheres." As we have already explained, it is The appearance of motion, or rather of the I There is the vase covered with the enamel

merely a preliminary competition; the draw-

ings are simplyies or sketches showing the lines upon v their authors would go if it were made h their while to expend their "ripest tht and finest invention" upon a cathedrarch. If the committee can select fromong these studies three or four which see have the germs of ultimate excellene will get all that, under the prescribed tions, it has a right to expect. And for public to expect more than a series of ful but summary and tentative essays id be unjust to the architects. The gns will undoubtedly prove very intere, but by no means exhaustive of what donn architects can do with such a probl

The Repent of Sam Sloan.

It is proper to awledge that the Westbound rates on a transported by Mr. SAM SLOAN'S Lachna Railroad are all right. They haven all right for now forty-eight hours. Thursday THE SUN exhorted Mr. PresiSam SLOAN concerning his notions of constituted the honor of a railroad mate immediately made a public denial of charge that his railroad was cutting ran sugar in violation of his word of higiven to his brother Presidents, and acq in good faith.

It seems a littleposistent with this worthy man's indig denial that the Pool Commissioner shouve received on Friday an official comication from the Lackswanna Compadmitting the truth of THE SUN'S charged promising to reform. In fact, it ired only twentyfour hours' meditatin THE SUN'S article of Thursday too the dishonesty of Mr. SLOAN'S mament and apply the needed remedy. The understood and that we expected; but we did not expect and do not under is Mr. SLOAN'S denial. We did nothing than point out to Mr. SLOAN that it was ly the decent thing to make an agreemen the honor of a gentleman, and then tly repudiate it. Of course, personally, ight not trouble himself about such ale matter, and might, indeed, be unawant the gentleman idea had anything, with his conduct; but it seemed to up fair to him to point out that the otherties to the agreement were sticklers at point, and felt themselves bound to p to it.

It Should be en!

A bill has been present the Legislature authorizing the estatent in this city of a zoological gardenbe paid for out of the public treasury maintained at the public expense. This bill should be smasleyond any

possible recovery.

A zoological garden is a verod thing, and there can be no difficult establishing one on a proper basis by as of private contributions. A suitable can be found for it in one of the new un parks; but the establishment should be city property nor subject to city mament. Be sure you are right, and the ahead.

The leading Missouri candida: Postnaster-General seems to be the H CEY I. FILLEY of St. Louis, Chairing the Missouri Republican State Commi Missouri member of the National State Cittee. ometime Postmaster of St. Louis, the dearest foe of the Hon, Joseph B. ong LAGH, the Globe-Democrat. Brother has got more politics to the square inclis superficies than any other man in the Territories, and No Man's Land. He had more subway pipes and pulled more i ground wires than any other political pli east or west of the tawny Mississippi. politics is machine-made, and he make machine. He is the machine. The dust of primaries is his vital breath. lations of the caucus are his book of devot The howl and blare of the convention are

that would follow! But let us not dwell uponarrived there it seems as though the human mind the drear and darkened prospect. the drear and darkened prospect.

What to be satisfied to stop, to return to earth. But it
We are not praising Mr. Filley, mind you. We inot be satisfied with anything less than a plange seeking, office getting, and office distributing r, or through, to see if there may be light still beyond

We are sorry for it. We have always held COLEMAN in high esteem; and how should any sensible and patriotic man, who knows farm ing, be willing to put himself into such a position of humbug and uselessness as Brother

COLEMAN has now entered upon? The Atlanta Constitution contends that suffrage is not a right, but a privilege. Well, what of it? Voung is the creation of law; and when the statute confers the privilege, it is the citizen's right to exercise it. Some of these

points are wonderfully fine: He was inlogic a great critic, Profoundy skilled in analytic, And couls distinguish and divide A hair 'twixt north and northwest side.

The Buffalo Courier is responsible for an injurious allegation respecting the ladies of New York. It admits that they are radiant, but it accuses them of eating asparagus at a ball with a fork! We appeal to the better nature of our Buffalo contemporary to retract and apologize.

There is no reographical limit to philosophy, and our chver contemporary, the St. Paul Necs express in rhyme an idea that is anythingbut nove:

'If we had but the wealth we've spent With creices hand and gesture free, Scarce klowing where the money went, low rich we'd be."

But, itwe had the wealth, we should not have had the an it rought us.

What Mr. Evart's Said.

Fros the Philadelphia Record. I am tool that Senator William Maxwell Evaris was sounded by a Senatorial represen-tative of liarrien as to whether he would take the Attorny-teneralship in Harrison's Cala-net and thathi suggestive ropy was: "I was Attorney-toheal twenty years ago, and I have been Secretary if State since," Whereupon the conversationeesed. conversationcesed.

The state of the s

The tallery has its Say.

house Washington Post. Mr. O'Ferrail f Virginia had spoken the ther day for a log time before he made the emark. Mn Seaker, my time has almost

expired."
So have we," one down in solemn and sincere voice from the pross gallery, which caused the Congressmen 1 the front row, including Mr. Thomson, Gt. Spinola, and so on to double up with moment.

OUR FORCES AT THE RUNUS. imple Provision Made for He

turbances There, Should Washington, Feb. 16 .- The fried passage by the House of the equally bried Senate bill appropriating \$250,000 for he protection of American interests in Panamis due to the fact that the laborers on the dal are to be thrown out of work to-day. It will be found, however, that scretary

Whitney has taken precautions for a maintenance of order on the isthmus, shild the discharge of so many thousand menand the neglect of suitable arrangements to to them back to the countries they came fromead to disturbances. The command of the Neb Atlantic station has already been traiterred from Rear Admiral Luce to Rear Amiral Bancroft Gherardi, in view of the formes retirement for age next month. The Okpee, eight guns, under Commander A. G. Kdogg. has been at Aspinwall for nearly three woks. A more important vessel, and one of the best in service, the Atlanta, eight guns, Capt A. Howell, arrived at Aspinwall last week. On the Pacific side, at Panama, is, or soon wilbe, the Mohican, eight guns, Commander JB. Coghlan, which started last week Mare Island for that point, as she would equally useful for service there for hurrying to Apia should the Samot fleet require reenforcement. The detention of the Omaha at Chin Kiang by the riot at the place, involving peril to American and other residents, may make it advisable to send th Mohican to Samoa in her stead. But probably the Omaha will be at liberty before carry out the original plan of reenforcing the Trenton, the Vandalia, and the Nipsic at Apin

The British, also, have naval forces at the isthmus, but their interference is not desired. spring of 1895 Admiral Jouett, who was sent to Aspinwall by Secretary Whitney, had with and their machinery worked by steam. him the Tennessee, Swatara, Alliance, Galena, and Yantic, and a force of blue-jackets and marines was landed from these vessels under Commander B. H. McCalla, now of the Enterprise. The reason for so large a force was the practical overthrow of the local authority by Preston and other insurgents, aided by gangs of adventurers and laborers called together by the canal enterprise. They set fire to Aspinwall and plundered wherever they could. At that time, also, there was a rebellion or civil throughout Colombia, and the State of Panama had sent away its regular troops to support the Bogota Government Now there is a force of about 600 Colombian troops in Panama, along the line of the canal, and there is peace in the republic. Our vessels now at Aspinwall and Panama are sufficient for present purposes, and could be reenforced, should trouble break out, by the Chicago, Boston, and Yantic, now at New York, and perhaps by the Galena, now in the Gulf. although otherwise she is to be repaired at Pensacola Our treaty of 1848 with New Granada, to

whose rights Colombia succeeds, guarantees that the right of way across the Isthmus of Panama upon any modes of communication that then existed or that might thereafter be constructed should be open and free to the Government and citizens of the United States and for the transportation of any articles of produce, manufacture, or merchandise of lawful commerce belonging to the citizens of the United States. Our Government also undertakes to guarantee to New Granada the neutrality of the isthmus, that traffic across it may not be interrupted. Hence Secretary Whitney's instructions to Admiral Jouett were that "your sole duty is to see that free and uninterrupted transit across the isthmus is restored and maintained, and that the lives and property of American citizens are protected." That would be the duty under like circumstances now. But the problem of getting away the discharged workmen, many of whom are negroes from the West India islands, has already attracted the attention of the Governments of these islands, and the chances are that no armed occupation of the isthmus will be required.

A Man Set a-Thinking. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I write

moments of rest and enjoyment. There to say that in my judgment, the leading article in Sun Republicans in Missouri who might get seve day's Sus, entitled "Sounding the Depths of Space," is more votes for an elective office than Mr. well worth the time it took to write it.

LEY. There is none more eagerly devoted to:

It seems like the fulness of brotherly friendship to itles for politics's sake and office for office's sa and lead them out through the great universe, filled To think of Chaunchy I. Filley's beliwith the light and life of counties worlds, to the edge, Postmaster-General is a rich and joyothe borders of creating and from that point of view to Postmaster-General is a rich and joyothe borders of creation, and from that point of view to

thought. It would be safe and inexpensive show them the blackness of outer space beyond.
offer \$100,000 for the head of any Democrat What an ocean to gaze upon from such a shore! Postmaster of any class not decollated the mind traverses the circumference of that outer edge FILLEY the Fly within one lunar month after light beyond it still looks into the dark of the back-the 4th of March. And the Mugwump suicide hich God has built lits universe!

at in office that deep and immeasurable ocean to try to cross

seeking, office getting, and office distributing to through, to see if there may be light still beyond he lives, moves, and has his being. He may not get into the Cabinet, but it is instructive to notice that all the men recommended to Gen. Harmson's discriminating attention as pegs for Cabinet holes are offensive partisans whose partisanship is a thing of nocuous suctude.

President Cleveland has done his duty in respingthe National Bureau of Labor out of politics.

Springted Republican.

Now, if President Cleveland or any other President could get that bureau entirely out of existence, the act would be warmly appreciated by all sensible people now and hereafter.

Our amiable Mugwump contemporary, the New York Times, reports truly that Normand and the county of the great than the light of the great denote the day before yesterday, and is now a duly qualified member of President Clevelann's Cabinet.

We are sorry for it. We have always held

Charles and his methics and improve the Defensive works are good the will be warned as the same of the president could get that bureau entirely out of existence, the act would be warmly appreciated by all sensible people now and hereafter.

Our amiable Mugwump contemporary, the New York Times, reports truly that Normand and the content of the great universe.

Our amiable Mugwump contemporary, the New York Times, reports truly that Normand and the will be a seen to find the will be a seen to find after such as the exonistions is travel and the contents of the broad passing the prospects, as the exonistions and which seems to find after such a venture.

Our amiable Mugwump contemporary, the New York Times, reports truly that Normand the proposed the proposed that the contents of the broad passing the prospects, as the exonistions and which seems to entire the dear the proposed that the trule of the great universe of the proposed the proposed that the proposed that the trule of the great through the critical many of the contents of the broad passing the properties the finite o

TO TEDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your article attrday, Feb. 9, Sentitled "The McGlynn Case As you give a report of a talk of Monatguereaton's, the occasion of which was an article a Brooklyn newspaper. While all that theomsignor says in this talk is naturally of southerest to me, yet I feel that most of what ally of soliterest to me, yet I feet that most of what he says for comment and correction from the editor of taper, rather than from me. There is, however, saertion of Mousignor Preston's which I feet tailed it on hole. He says "Dr. McGiyna, as appears by jetter of the Archbishop on the subject published I man two years ago, was invited to make his own doe, if defence he had to make." This assertion of thousagon is incorrect. No such invitation was even to me in any letter by Archbishop forrigan. Not invitation was ever published. The actual of the such as the subject of the such as the subject of the such that is a subject to the subject of the such as the subject of the such as the subject to the subject of the sub

DMcGlynn's Lecture.

The Glyan's Lecture.

To the Fark of the Sun-Sir: I write at the request in McGlyan to sak you to print this correction of y report of his address hast eight on 'France funded John McGlyan the Rollyan did not 'handle' nes Ruded' without for McGlyan did not 'handle' nes Ruded' without for Surge maintained annel of west but throughout his course maintained annel the France, it was not yully the values jest of refuse it was not yully the values jest of refuse to the France, as his 'Kesal Highless,' Bed in More repeatedly as his 'peral lightness,' Bed in Durge of 'John McGlin'is the Ath Poverty Society' first samp,' to twith Derandon of language, described him as a plain, honest in.

I think therefor hat you will admit that Dr. McGlinn has good from for indignation on finding that your repairer has it into his mouth the words 'est John McGlire. Whe insied you mo adopting the phrase into your cadine. 'Prince Indef and he McGuire.'

Secretary Anti-Poverty Society. NEW YORK, Feb. 11 Secretary Anti-Poverty Society.

Nam for States.

To THE EDITOROF THE SUN-Sir: I see in the papers a great my suggestions shout the names for our new States, we would some of these do which I find in an oid long-labous, which says the Territories are intended to be sixed into be new States, manely, Washington, Mesophas, Pest Li, Menigan, Himas, Chersonesus, variatogas, Pest Li, Menigan, Himas, Lamit, States, Feb. 1

Oatmel and Roney.

To the Epiton e The Sun-Sir: In read-TO THE EDITOR & THE SUN—Sir: In rending "Interesting dossing the Dy" in Tag Sus I came across the iten concersing oarman. If you will permit I will said to a When he perrilleds made led it is stand and cool. Then fry it bullet I slices about one third of an inch lick, and then thoroughly hold you will honey. I careed this rom my will who was a frish lassic. Dend frink less with this but good colors.

New York Fig. 19.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETE

Although the backbone of the season was leclared to be broken by the costume ball and Mrs. Astor's dinner dance, yet it seems to be still in a remarkably active and lively condition. Certainly this last week has shown no signs of stagnation, and, although there have been no very grand or very important functions. yet heads and feet must have been pretty well tired out when the dancing set lay down to rest last night. Mrs. Bowdoin's, Mrs. Barger's, Mr. Dudley's, and Mrs. Schirmer's dances were all gay and late. Mrs. Ames Van Wart's theatre dance was even later and more exhausting. although it must be owned that with the surroundings and accessories of Mr. Van Wart's studio it was extremely pretty.

On Wednesday Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg gave a dinner at her little house in Twenty-third street, followed by a charming musical enter-tainment, in which several professional artists took part. The entertainment was in the nature of a farewell, as the hostess goes to Boston to-morrow for a ten days' comparative rest from the tumultuous dissipations of this giddy city. Her numerous friends, by the way, are indignant at the caricature of her lovely face which appeared yesterday in an illustrated newspaper. It is a likeness, indeed, but a likeness so distorted as to be a libel.

Thursday was a field day, and took in all ages and conditions in its round of duties and pleasures. A christening, a caudle party, a wedding, several afternoon teas, two state dinners, and many smaller ones, three dances in the evening at private houses, with a dancing class meeting at the Mendelssohn Glee Club rooms, was the moderate provision made for the pleasure-loving and pleasure-seeking four hundred, and they seemed to enjoy it, for the little feet twinkled and the eyes sparkled, and When Alzpuru's rebellion occurred in the 4 A. M. found all the feminine contingent as bright and active as if they were hung on wires

The end must come, of course, but it is not ret in sight; and this week, with the dog show, Mrs. Goodridge's ball, the festivities of Washngton's Birthday, Mrs. James A. Roosevelt's duner dance, Miss Margaret Paris's wedding, and innumerable small affairs, will certainly not be what might be called either sedertary or monotonous. The world of art, too, spens new attractions and excitements every day; the best music by the best performers can be heard in public and private each night in the week; new triumphs of the painter's genius are to be seen at all the galeries, while by Vanderbilts and Astors and their peers in the world of Mammon fabulous prices are paid for masterpieces. The greatest actor of the day on the comic stage will again delight those who love genuine dramatic talent Thus it will be perceived, no one need be dull in this great city who has enough of the magica silver and gold which opens every door and breaks down every barrier.

Washington's Birthday will see the usual crowding of trains on all the suburban railways, and the absolute desertion of club windows during the daylight hours. The great pigeon match at the Country Club will take swarms of men, and the ladies who are making up parties for skating and tobogganing at Tuxedoland Orange will find the male element rather difficult to secure.

The late Minister to the Court of St. James's and his wife were as royally entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt on Friday night as they probably ever were at Windsor Castle or by any of their aristocratic friends on the other side. The great picture gallery, where state banquets are held, made a fine background for the glittering table, with its appointments of gold, silver, rare china, and, one might say, precious stones, for the service, which is said to be of solid gold, is encrusted with uncut gems, and looks to be of priceless value. The twenty-nine guests were well chosen, and presented an array of dignified maturity not often to be seen at entertainments in this city. Diamonds flashed on every side and from the persons of almost every woman present, Mrs. William Astor wore a galaxy as usual. Mrs. Morton was a picture of strict womanly dignity, and seemed to beam with the reflection of her own goodness and the anticipation of pleasant things to come. Mrs. John Hone, who is not often seen in the gay world now, still retains the sea-shell deliable as Miss Maria Cadwalader, Mrs. Paran Stevens was gorgeously attired, and added not a little by her genial conhommie to dispel the stiffness and restraint which frequently hangs over a state banquet, in which good work she was admirably assisted by Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Phelps, whose table talk is as good as their after-dinner speeches. It would hardly be possible for a dinner to be dull where these gentlemen were present and elected that it should be otherwise. The host and hostess were charmingly hospitable, and the whole affair was as nearly perfect as good taste, good cheer.

No ladies were present at Mr. Astor's dinner to Mr. Phelps, and a great deal of the usual elaborate dressing of the table was therefore dispensed with. Neither was there any glitter of diamonds, and but little display of the precious metals, in the serving of the menu. But a better dinner was never eaten at the most renowned café in Paris than Mr. Astor's chef provided for this occasion; and the wines, it is unnecessary to say, were of the oldest vintages and the most delicious flavor. The table talk was good, too, and there was no lack of spirit and go. It is an undenlable fact. although it must be said to his discredit, that a man does greatly enjoy a good dinner when he is untrammelled by the conventionalities that hedge the feminine world, and has not a fair creature on either hand to entertain

Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Caroline Remsen and Mr. McKim at Grace Church on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 28, at half past 8 o'clock. Cards of admission to the church have been included with the invitations, so that the customary pushing and crowding will be avoided. Weddings have been so few and far between during the last two menths that the throng of curiosity seekers who haunt every church where a wedding is expected to take place, stand on the pew cushions, talk and augh as audibly as if they were at the opera, and make themselves as much at home as if they had been invited and were expected, have found their vocation gone, and will probably gather fresh strength, now that the time for weddings is again approaching, for an onslaught upon every church where one occurs. Invitations have also been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Steward to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Steward, to Mr. Drayton Burrill at the South Reformed Church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, on Thursday, March 7, at half-past 3 P. M. Small receptions will follow both these weddings.

The engagement has been announced at Rome of Miss Anna Verospi to Count Enrice Maggioleni of the Eternal City. The bride elect is a granddaughter of the late Thomas E. Davis, who will be remembered as a very successful builder and contractor in this city about forty years ago. He had nine daughters. all of whom, with the exception of Mrs. Gebhard and Mrs. Sanford, the mothers of Mrs. Belle Neilson and the Countess Sala married French or Italian noblemen. Several of them are Duchesses, and now that the third generation are becoming marriageable they, too, seem to be allying themselves with the Continental nobility. Mr. Davis left a handsome fortune, but, with so large a divisor, there could hardly have been enough to endow his daughters very liberally. It must, therefore, have been their own attractions which secured

for them the coronets with many points. Mations and maidens who are ambitious of taking part in the opening quadrilles of the great centennial inauguration ball on April 29. must be studying the Doomsday Book, and looking up their dead-and-gone ancestors of a hundred years ago. For it has been decreed by Mr. McAllister that only those will be accounted worthy to stand up in those quadrilles whose progenitors danced at Washington's inauguention ball in 1789. Alas! how many lovely faces and graceful figures will be excluded from those old fory dances. However, with a little imagination, ancestors can very easily be manufactured.